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1967

ANNUAL REPORT

FRANKLIN COUNTY
ASCS



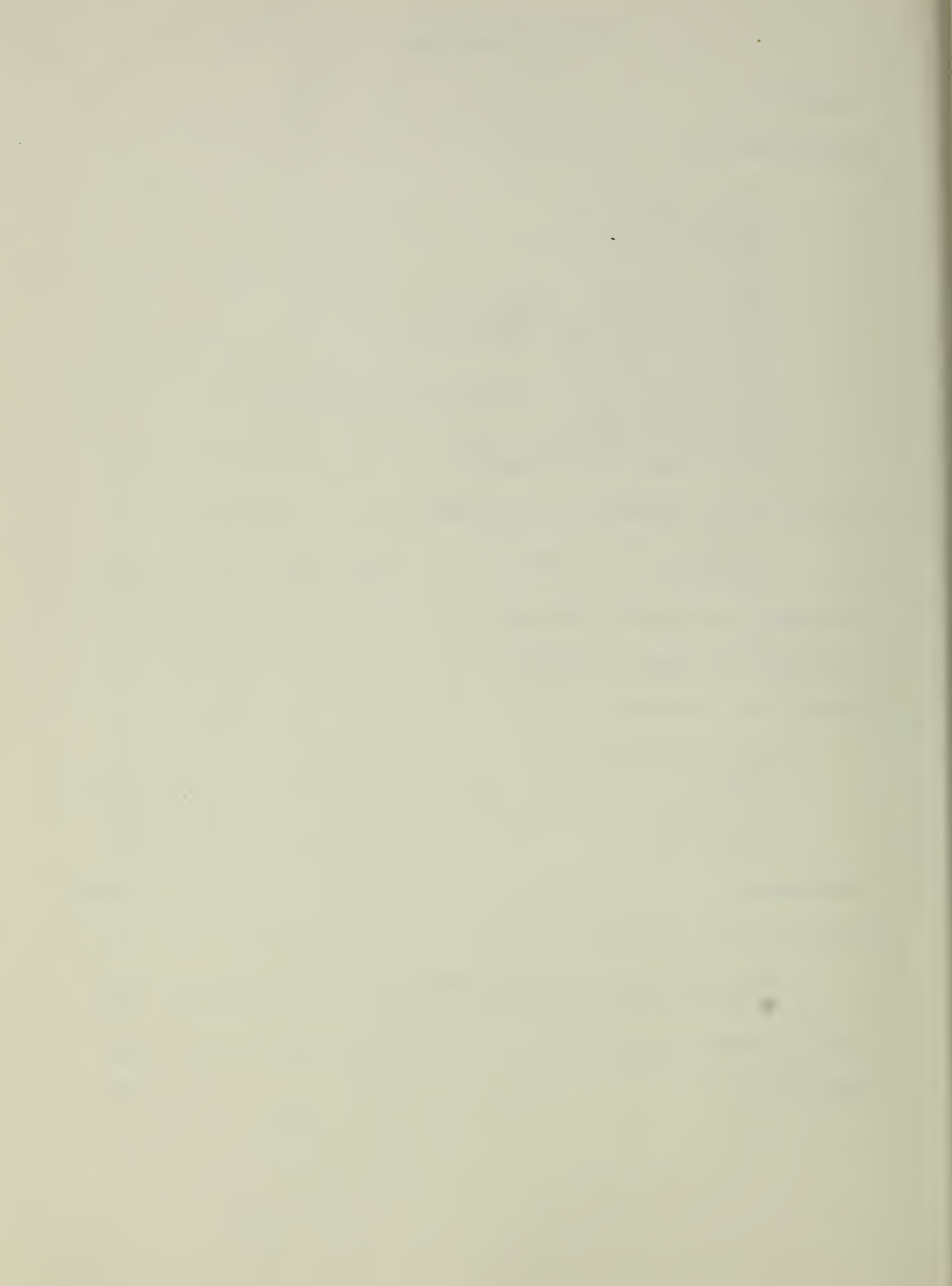
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U.S. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

LOUISBURG, NORTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONE 496-3121

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	1
ADMINISTRATION.....	2
State Committee.....	3
County Committee.....	3
Community Committee.....	3
Office Personnel.....	4
Field Employees.....	5
Temporary Office Employees.....	5
Tobacco Marketing Recorders.....	5
District Fieldman.....	5
State Supervisor.....	5
1967 Fiscal Year (Budget & Expenditures).....	6
Public Relations.....	7-8
USDA County Defense Board.....	9
Rural Areas Development.....	10
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.....	11
Summary & Participation.....	12
ACP Facts.....	13
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM.....	14
CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM.....	15
PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT.....	16
Reconstitutions.....	17
Tobacco.....	18-20
Cotton.....	21-22
Feed Grain.....	23
Wheat.....	24
COMPLIANCE.....	25-26
PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM.....	27
Farm Storage Facility Loans.....	28
Incentive Wool Program.....	29
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.....	30
CONCLUSION.....	31



PREFACE

This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1967 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

This information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1967 a successful year. We thank first of all, the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperativeness. We thank our farmer fieldman, and state office personnel for their guidance and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, "The Franklin Times," and Radio Station WYRN, we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed to thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.

ADMINISTRATION

The farmer-committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the State Committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a State Executive Director.

The one hundred counties are divided into eleven administrative districts. A district fieldman, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by law.

The county office, under the county committee, and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, are generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county office manager, employed by the county committee is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day-to-day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county office manager in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.

STATE COMMITTEE

Marcus B. Braswell.....Chairman
W. Ivan Bisette.....Member
J. Lee White.....Member
Novile C. Hawkins.....Member
Claude W. Thore.....Member
George W. Hyatt, Jr.....Ex-officio Member

COUNTY COMMITTEE

B. T. Bunn.....Chairman
E. G. Brewer.....Vice-Chairman
C. C. Perry.....Regular Member

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK (A)

Ollie T. Fisher
R. S. May
Ashley Jenkins

FRANKLINTON (D)

Howard Conyers
Clifton Conyers
John T. Wright, Jr.

HAYESVILLE (G)

W. D. Foster
Staley Ayscue
W. E. Aycock

CYPRESS CREEK (B)

J. S. Collie
Thomas W. Gay, Jr.
George Murray

GOLD MINE (E)

Bennie R. Gup-ton
G. D. Foster
Bryant Wood

LOUISBURG (H)

Russell Nelms
Walton Hayes
Wilbur Southall

DUNN (C)

Bennie B. Williams
O. B. Mullen
W. Harold Alford

HARRIS (F)

Sidney Strickland
W. R. Richards, Jr.
Robert Ward

SANDY CREEK (J)

H. T. Edwards
J. C. Tharrington
O. F. Tharrington

YOUNGSVILLE (K)

Haywood Wiggins
Bland Hill
Clifton Hill

OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis.....Office Manager
Dorothy W. Clay.....Chief Clerk
Mildred M. Bobbitt.....ACP, Counter & CR Clerk
Diana B. Cannady.....Production Adjustment Clerk
Ruby F. Abbott.....Compliance Clerk
B. Barbara Catlette.(Resigned).Adm. & Price Support Clerk
Lena T. Place.....Adm. & Price Support Clerk
Dahlia H. Duke.....Production Adjustment Clerk
Jane J. Williams.....Production Adjustment Clerk
Helen W. Carter.....Program Clerk
Sue C. Tharrington.....Program Clerk
Howard W. Davis.....Compliance Supervisor
Willie James Highsmith.....Janitor



FIELD EMPLOYEES

COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR.....Howard W. Davis

Herbert Kittrell Alexander
Curtis Avon Alston
Walter J. Alston
Elbert Larry Brodie
Charlie E. Carroll
Richard E. DeButts, Jr.
William T. Dement, Jr.
Clecy Edward Durham
Willie B. Durham
Daniel Lee Inscoe
Robert Hester Jones
Robert Lanier Jones
Joseph W. Joyner
Bobby Bell Land
Clifton Livingston
Daniel Massenburg
George Thomas Overton

Bennie Bland Perry
Tommy Halbert Perry
Bonnie B. Richardson
Ernest J. Richardson
Ernest Rufus Richardson
Samuel Richardson, Jr.
John W. Smith
Norman A. Tharrington
William F. Wagner
David Lee Wardrick
Thurman Wilkins
John R. Williams
William C. Woodard
Thomas Wortham
William G. Wrenn
Charles C. Wright

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Iona Vick Boyd
Carol A. Dement
Mary Denton Guppton
Patricia JoAnne Harris
Marion Y. Lancaster Merritt

Linda C. Mullen
Betty Jo Strickland
Doris M. Wilder
Mildred S. Williams

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen

Christine E. Burnette

DISTRICT FIELDMAN.....Carl D. Bunn, R-3,
Zebulon, N. C. 27597

STATE SUPERVISOR.....Richard Benton

1967 FISCAL YEAR

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, disposition, and redetermination of cropland, is deposited to the Franklin ASC County Committee bank account.

1967 BUDGET

Allocation.....	\$ 97424.29
Collections for Transmittal to other Offices..+	22966.91
Collections for County Office Use.....+	6038.02
Expenditures (Itemized Below).....-	<u>118646.22</u>
Balance	<u><u>\$ 7783.00</u></u>

1967 EXPENDITURES

County Committee.....	\$ 4242.18
Community Committee.....	2400.00
All Other Personnel.....	78265.00
Miscellaneous:	
Employer's Share F.I.C.A. Tax.....	738.89
Office Expenses.....	10033.24
Collections Trans. to Other Offices..	22966.91
Total Miscellaneous.....	<u>33739.04</u>
Total Expenditures	<u><u>\$118646.22</u></u>

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen, and other agricultural-minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1967, several methods of getting information to the public were used. Biweekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies, and to others interested in ASCS programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Mail is another very important means of getting information to the farmers. Cards and letters, furnishing information about programs such as the Agricultural Conservation Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, Compliance, Production Adjustment, and Wool were sent to the farmers in Franklin County.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published bi-weekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed about current ASCS news by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

Service With A Smile

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Newsletters	26
Cards	10
Letters	7
News Releases	23
News Releases Published	21
Radio Programs	50
Spot Announcements	3
Group Talks	15

LISTEN TO RADIO STATION

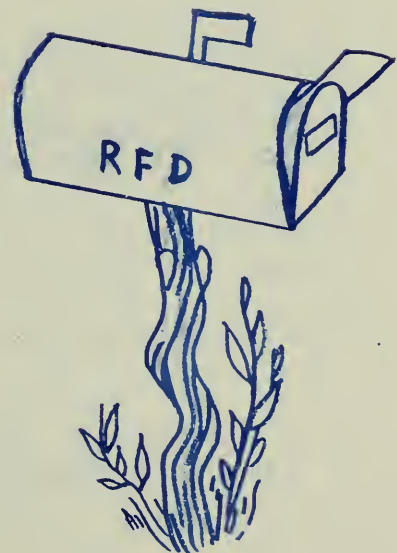
WYRN

Louisburg, N. C.

Wednesday

11:35

For ASCS News



USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

By Executive order of the President, the Secretary of Agriculture has put into effect defense services to protect farmers, their families, their livestock, and their agricultural productivity in event of a national emergency. The wide scope of these services enables them to function at all levels - national, State, county, and farm.

The USDA county defense board is composed by key USDA representatives in the county. The County Office Manager of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service serves as chairman. Other board members include representatives of Cooperative Extension Service, The Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service. Following are the Franklin County Defense Board Members.

John R. Davis.....	Chairman, ASCS
W. U. Smith.....	Deputy Chairman, SCS
Tom Marshall.....	Member, F.H.A.
C. T. Dean, Jr.....	Member, FES

Each USDA county defense board is equipped to serve the farmer in many ways.

1. The board chairman is responsible for food production programs in most counties and see that guidance is available in emergency farming practices and in conserving farm equipment, fuel and manpower.
2. The Soil Conservation Service member of the board will advise and assist in the proper use of land and water.
3. Farmers Home Administration member will help the farmer in credit problems that may arise.
4. The county extension agent will provide education on survival practices and protective measures for the farmer, his family, and his livestock.

RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT

In March, 1961 Secretary Freeman responded to local development efforts and local needs by coordinating the programs of the Department of Agriculture for Rural Areas Development. One of the main objectives of RAD is to improve the serious problems of low income caused by unemployment and underemployment in rural areas.

ASCS and other agency representatives work together in a co-operative effort to carry out programs that will improve rural economic conditions. Franklin County has an active Technical Action Panel designed to reach RAD objectives. It is composed of the following members:

Thomas Marshall.....	Chairman, FHA
W. U. Smith.....	Vice-Chairman, SCS
John R. Davis.....	Secretary, ASCS
C. T. Dean, Jr.....	Member, FES
Joyce Weathers.....	Member, FCIC

A meeting of panel members is held every third Monday in each month at the ASCS Office, beginning at 3:00 p.m.



AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a national conservation service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It shares with the farmer, the cost of performing practices needed for conserving cropland, range and pasture, orchard land, farm woodlots, and agricultural water.

The ACP is a farmer-government partnership. Public funds are authorized by Congress as an investment to encourage farmers to also invest in doing now the conservation work that is in the public interest. Participation in the program is voluntary, and all farmers are eligible to take part.

It is important to every farmer, even those who do not take part, that these programs be administered properly. The county committee, along with official representatives of other agencies in the county, have made the final decision on which conservation practices are to be eligible for ACP cost-sharing in the community and county. The program is flexible so that emphasis may be placed on those conservation measures most needed at any time to protect and improve soil and water resources.

With the cooperation and able assistance of the community committeemen, we have sought to kindle a fire that will expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.



SUMMARY OF ACP COST-SHARING UNDER THE 1967 PROGRAM YEAR

1. Number of Farms in the County.....	2815
2. Number of Farms Completing One or More Practices.....	835
3. County ACP Assistance Earned.....	\$67,618
4. Small Cost-Share Increase Earned.....	\$6,815
5. Total Assistance Earned by Farmers.....	\$74,433

ACP PARTICIPATION PROGRAM YEAR - 1967

Practice	Farms	Units	Net Assistance (whole dollars)
Permanent Cover	77	392	\$ 8,231
Acreage Rotation Cover	158	1567	13,529
Irrigation Reservoirs	46	46	9,991
Improving Established Cover	107	1796	14,943
Timber Stand Improvement	7	91	1,281
Winter Cover	469	3935	7,870
Land Smoothing	53	446	11,650
Sod Waterways	1	1	123

SPECIAL ACP 1967

A special program was used by Franklin County for increasing 1967 ACP participation through the use of Community Committeemen. Lists were prepared of farms that had not participated in any one of the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 or 1966 and were given to the committeemen to encourage these farms to participate. Completion of practices under the Special ACP was reported by 113 farms.

There were 29 committeemen who were credited with one or more participating farms.

THE ACP IS:

An Incentive Program to get more conservation on individual farms needed in the public interest than would be possible if farmers were to depend entirely on their own resources.

A Cost-Sharing Program in which farmers as participants, pay a substantial part of the cost of the practices in money, their labor, use of their own farm machinery, or in materials.

A Democratic Program in which most of the planning and operation is in the hands of farmers. There are almost 82,000 community committeemen and over 9,000 county committeemen. All are farmers and elected by their neighbors.

A Means of Establishing new practices and of helping farmers get started in conservation farming.

A Teamwork Operation between agencies of the Department of Agriculture, State and local government, and other citizens.

THE ACP IS NOT:

A subsidy, Hand-out, rural relief or income supplement program; and does not make big payments to the farmer.

A Production Adjustment Program Land in ACP need not be taken out of production. However, ACP can and does supplement production adjustment by helping farmers increase conservation on acres taken out of production.

A Farm Plan, but it can & does help farmers to carry out their farm conservation plans for protection and improvements of soil and water resources.

Intended to "Stand Alone". Rather it serves as one of the facilities to help farmers and other conservation agencies to accomplish their conservation goals.

A Program For Simply Getting practices established, rather it is a necessary means for helping farmers to establish systems of conservation farming that put into effect better soil and water management and use.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Soil Bank Act of 1956 was passed by Congress to help protect the soil and water resources of the nation and reduce the production of surplus agricultural commodities.

This Act provided two programs: (1) Acreage Reserve ending in 1959. (2) Conservation Reserve executing no contracts after 1960; however, contracts signed prior and during 1960 are binding throughout the contract period. The specific objective of the Conservation Reserve Program is to assist farmers to divert some of the land currently being used for the production of agricultural commodities into specific conservation uses. A protective cover must be established and maintained on all Conservation Reserve Land. In return for this participation, farmers receive an annual conservation payment each year the land is under contract.

No. CR Contracts	Acreage	Practice	Compensation
9	285.9	Tree Cover	\$3306.34

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The 1967 Cropland Adjustment Program authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment, and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The agreement may be for 5 to 10 years at the farmers option. Annual adjustment payments are made for the acreage placed under agreement. Cost-share payments are authorized for the establishment of approved conservation and recreation practices.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreement in such a manner as to prevent erosion and to control weeds, insects, and undesirable rodents. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. Farmers under agreement must comply with all acreage allotments and feed grain base for the farm under agreement as well as on all other farms in which they have an interest.

1967 CAP PARTICIPATION

No. CAP Agreements	No. Acres	Annual Payments	Cost-share Payments
24	401.4	\$28,583.55	\$4,035.12



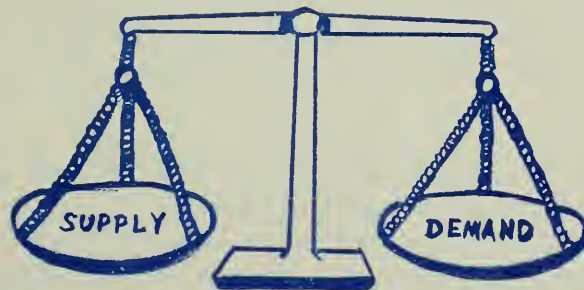
PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

The Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, rice, and peanuts. The law defines the level to which the supply may rise before marketing quotas must be proclaimed.

Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they can be put into effect. Farmers, time and again, have voted by overwhelming majorities to continue our Production Adjustment Program. The aim of this program is to balance production with market needs to assure a firm basis for marketing and for price support to give fair returns for the products that are grown for market.

Franklin County farmers voted in marketing quota referendums for cotton, and tobacco during 1967.



RECONSTITUTIONS

A reconstitution occurs when the identity of a farm is changed as the result of a combination or division. This action may be initiated by the county committee, the farm owner, or the operator of the farm affected by the proposed action.

We are required to reconstitute a farm when the following conditions exist:

1. A change occurs in the operation to the extent that the land no longer meets the requirements of a farm.
2. An owner requests in writing that his land no longer be included in a multiple-ownership farm.
3. The farm was not properly constituted under the procedure in effect at the time the farm was last constituted or reconstituted.
4. The county committee determines that the farm was reconstituted on the basis of false information furnished by the owner or farm operator.
5. The county committee determines that the tracts of land included on a farm are not being operated in accordance with conditions under which the tracts were combined or divided.

Farms are divided or combined as soon as it is determined that the land areas are not properly constituted. Reconstitutions are based, to the extent practical, on facts and conditions existing at the time the change requiring the reconstitution occurs. There were 98 reconstitutions in Franklin County for 1967.

There were 2 farms transferred to this county from adjoining counties during 1967, with 5 farms being transferred out of the county. The basis for transfer of farms between counties is if the operator or land-owner requests that a farm located in one county be combined with land operated by the same operator in another county and the county committee determines that the land should be constituted as one farm under current regulations.

TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1967 was 9749.18 acres. Actually 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the fifth time in 1967. The program will be in effect for 1968. Lease agreements were signed by 1249 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1968 allotments.

The Acreage-Poundage Program was passed by Congress and is designed to get supplies in line with demand, improve the quality of our tobacco, stimulate our exports, reduce surplus, produce better tobacco, and to prevent further acreage cuts.

On July 18, 1967, a special referendum was held and farmers voted approval of the Acreage-Poundage Program for 1968, 1969, and 1970. Franklin County growers voted a 96.2 percent favorable vote with 1880 voting in favor of the program and 74 against.

The poundage quota for each farm was based on the production history of the farm during the 5 years, 1959-63. The three highest yearly yields for each farm was averaged to give the farm a preliminary farm yield which was adjusted for over 120 percent of the community yield or below 80 percent of the community yield. For 1967, the preliminary yield was adjusted by applying a factor of .9316 to each farm's yield.

As a result of the referendum, price support is available on up to 110 percent of their farm's poundage quota. Penalties apply to marketings in excess of this amount. Any marketings in excess of the poundage quota is deducted from the farm's quota for the following year. If less than the poundage quota for the farm is marketed in any year, the difference is added to the quota for the following year. Corresponding acreage is also added to the next year's allotment to go with the carry-over poundage.

TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discounty Variety Program was in effect for the eighth consecutive year. The discount varieties include Coker 139, Coker 140, Reams 64, and Dixie Bright 244. Any mixture or strain of these seed varieties, or any breeding line of flue-cured varieties, including 187 Golden Wilt also designated as No Name, XYZ, Mortgage Lifter, Super XYZ, having the quality and chemical characteristics of the five varieties was designated as discount varieties.

These varieties have proved to be undesirable to both the domestic and export trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value. The support level for discounted varieties is one-half of that for acceptable varieties.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties.

Although we did not have an indication that discounted varieties were planted in the county, the check did not stop here. The State Office had trained Identification Specialists to visit the county for further inspection.

The spot checks did not reveal any farm on which a discount variety of tobacco was planted in 1967.



1967 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	POUNDS ALLOTTED	POUNDS SOLD
Cedar Rock	1298.28	2,290,579	2,599,806
Cypress Creek	486.14	823,570	855,090
Dunn	1512.20	2,857,935	3,285,162
Franklinton	747.42	1,370,614	1,367,767
Gold Mine	503.90	951,142	917,775
Harris	1176.10	2,095,980	2,398,096
Hayesville	1023.91	1,690,779	1,908,198
Louisburg	1166.80	2,354,873	2,205,030
Sandy Creek	888.37	1,533,798	1,619,628
Youngsville	732.19	1,427,003	1,438,882
TOTALS	9535.31	17,396,273	18,595,434

The total tobacco marketing quota for the county was 17,396,273 pounds. Of this quota, 18,595,434 pounds were marketed resulting in overmarketings of 1,199,161 pounds.

COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1967.

A referendum was held by mail on December 4-8, 1967, to provide our cotton farmers a chance to vote for or against marketing quotas for 1968.

Franklin County, with 2900 estimated eligible voters, had a total of 1230 ballots cast; 1197 voting for and 33 voting against marketing quotas.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the chart on the following page.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noting a shift of cotton production in our county.



1967 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NUMBER FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENTS	PLANTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	339	1823.3	1811.7	1041.1
CYPRESS CREEK	108	511.4	508.0	222.0
DUNN	241	936.2	893.2	403.6
FRANKLINTON	268	1532.0	1508.3	796.3
GOLD MINE	215	917.9	911.2	453.1
HARRIS	183	699.5	687.7	296.0
HAYESVILLE	209	993.2	987.4	582.2
LOUISBURG	244	1375.2	1385.2	627.6
SANDY CREEK	231	1014.7	971.0	432.7
YOUNGSVILLE	145	617.0	616.7	274.8
TOTALS	2183	10420.4	10280.4	5128.6

RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT

No. farms releasing cotton allotment.....69
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County...139.7
 Reapportioned acreage.....36.2
 Acreage released by CR farms (not reapportioned).....4.0

LEASE AND SALE

No. farms transferring cotton out of county.....4
 No. acres transferred from county.....7.3
 No. acres transferred in from other counties.....10.5
 No acres transferred within the county.....220.9
 No. acres transferred to other counties by sale.....22.8

COTTON DIVERSION PROGRAM

Participating Farms.....2059
 Acres for which diversion payment computed.....6280
 Acres for which price support payment computed.....5109

Total Payment.....\$523,123.00

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1961 Feed Grain Program was authorized by Congress to control the national feed grain supply buildup. It also caused tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the Feed Grain Program are:

1. To increase farm income.
2. To reduce the risk of serious over-production of meat, poultry, and dairy products.
3. To stop the build-up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible.
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs.
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

Farmers desiring to participate filed applications to voluntarily reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for diverting all or a portion of their feed grain bases to conserving uses.

Commodity	No. Farms Eligible	No. Farms Participating	Diverted Acres	Diversion Payments
Feed Grain	2430	1469	9407	\$419,572.00



WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

The State wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a state on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to states.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1967, Franklin County had 1581 farms with an effective wheat allotment of 8570.7 acres.

For the 1967 wheat program, payments were authorized only on the planted acreage of wheat and these payments were limited to 35 percent of the wheat allotment.

Thirty-nine percent of our wheat producers participated in the 1967 wheat program as follows:

Eligible farms.....	1581
Participating farms.....	612
Total price support payments.....	\$62,564

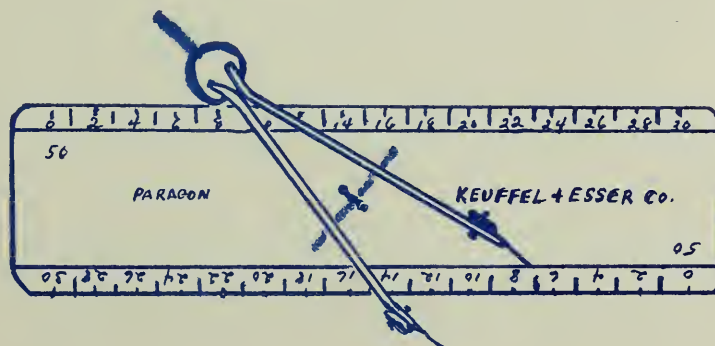


COMPLIANCE

Photocopies of 2747 farms were mailed to farm operators in Franklin County in 1967. These copies show the farm boundaries and fields with the acreage entered in each field. This was to help the farmers plant within the allotments of their farms. Under the new Compliance Program, the excess crop acreages cannot be destroyed. A farmer must keep the excess acreage and pay penalty.

To determine the accuracy of the certifications, a percentage of the farms were selected at random and measured in the usual manner. Regulations required that visits be made to at least 10% of farms with effective tobacco allotments and 25% of each of all other programs including cotton, wheat and feed grain. All farms operated by County Committeemen and office personnel were required to be measured. Based on the results of measuring a percentage of the farms, it was determined that Franklin County farmers did an excellent job of certifying their acreages.

In the fall of 1967, Franklin County received a new flight of aerial photography to be used in 1968. Photocopies of each farm map was made and will be mailed to all operators.



STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1967 COMPLIANCE

Staking and Referencing Service

Farms Requested	385
Number of Reporters	5

Measurement Service

Farms Requested	12
Number of Reporters	5

Regular Compliance

Number of Farms Measured	
Tobacco	219
Cotton	1046
Feed Grain	954
Soil Bank Base	9
CAP	6
Number of Reporters	16

Remeasurement and Adjustment

Number of Farms Remeasured	21
Number of Farms Adjusted	23

ACP Spot Checks

Number of Farms Spot Checked	36
Number of Vendors Spot Checked	16

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouses and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

N. C. 1967 COMMODITY SUPPORT RATES

Cotton.....	20.70¢	pound	Grain Sorghum.....	\$1.71	CWT
Tobacco.....	59.9¢	pound	Oats.....	74¢	bu.
Peanuts.....	\$239.86	ton	Wheat.....	\$1.38	bu.
Corn.....	\$1.24	bushel	Soybeans.....	\$2.51	bu.
Barley.....	\$1.00	bushel	Rye.....	\$1.20	bu.
Cottonseed.....			\$48.00 ton		

FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

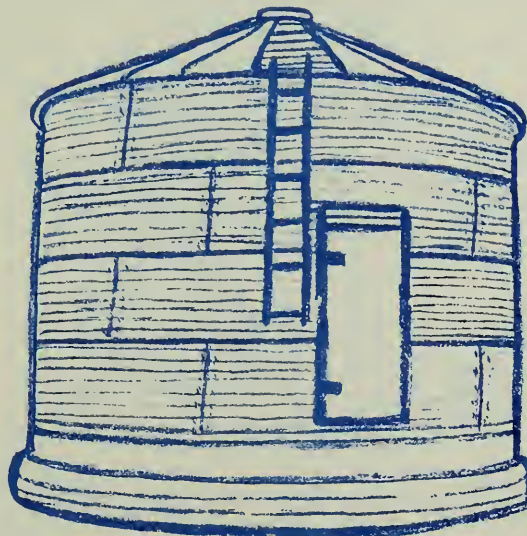
The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program is administered by ASCS. Its purpose is to enable producers to obtain loans on grain bins and drying equipment. Loans may be made to cover 85% of the purchase and erection costs. Loans are for a 5 year period with 4 annual repayments at approximately 4% interest. Producers are required to pay a \$5.00 service charge when a loan is disbursed.

In 1967, several producers throughout the county purchased and erected metal grain bins to be used to store their soybeans and grain crops.

A total of 10 government used grain bins were sold to producers through the county office, also, 8 used bins were purchased through other county offices.

Following is a summary of 1967 farm storage facility loan program activity.

<u>No. Loans Disbursed</u>	<u>Loan Bushel Capacity</u>	<u>Total Loan Disbursement</u>
7	32,185	\$12,405.64



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "Incentive" program because it provided an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There were no applications for unshorn or shorn wool by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1967.



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs, and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year, over 50,000 pieces of mail was handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and businessmen.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, vendors, Agricultural Technical Committees, Agricultural Workers Council, ginners, buyers, reporters, and farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spot-checking vendor's records, ACP practices, accepting deposits for premeasuring, remeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, and preparing monthly expense accounts.

CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We have ample office space and access to a large basement suitable for holding meetings.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., except for legal holidays.

We are federal employees administering farm programs designed for the people of Franklin County. A cordial invitation to visit us is extended to all persons whenever our services are needed. You may wish to telephone us, if so, the number is Louisburg 496-3121.

I hope you have enjoyed reviewing our annual report.

